when him the support of that numerous class who flow loosely between the two parties, and are found some

with the implicit of that numerous class who float brosely between the two parties, and are found sometimes on one side and semetimes on the other, as the popular qualities of one candidate or another attract their suffrages. The real which the nomination has already awakened has, we confess, somewhat surprised us. The Convention could have made no choice, we think, which, along with so many demonstrations of narient approval, would have been met with so few expressions of diseatisfaction.

So far as we can judge, the so-called Democratic party regard Mr. Liucch as a candidate whom it will be hard to beat. His chance of carrying Illinois against Douglas, we believe, they regard as more than even, and in this they make no mistake. They begin, in this quarter at least, to talk of abandoning Douglas as a candidate, and letting Lincela sweep Illinois without opposition, take up foor. Seymour, and make a stand for New-York. We are content, for our own part, with that arrangement, or with any other they choose to make. If they think that Mr. Lincola will not be supported in this State with enthusiasm, if they think that the fame of that zeal which blazes everywhere else in the Free States will not kindle the hearts of the people of New-York, we are willing to leave them to their error till they are undeceived by the elections. It is written on the tablet of destiny that Lincola in the nomination, is a worthy and honored one. Mr. Hamlin of Maine, has long been a member of Congress—first of the House of Representatives and then of the Senate, and in both capacities has represented his State with ability and dignity. His name has never been connected with any dishonorable measure, and the record of his public life is one that will bear being spread open to the guze of the public from its first page to its last. His padiamentary experience will make him a prompt and skalful moderator of the debates of the Senate, and his long familiarity with public agains will make him a wise and safe adviser in the Cabinet. We congradu

a character and such eminent capacity.

From The N. Y. Commercial Advertises.

The same conservative feeling that was saide apparent in the Chicago pletform has culminated in the Chicago reminations for President and Vice-President—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hambra; and it is gratifying to record that, warmly and carnestly as the friends of other gentlemen pressed their respective claims for the honor of a nonmation for the Prosdenclaims for the honor of a nomination for the Prosdency, there was not even a momentary hesitation on the part of any one to accept fully and cordially the candidate upon whom the choice of the majority of the Convention ultimately fell. Mr. Seward's friends, including the entire New-York delegation, submitted to their disappointment with a grace and cheerfulness that will always be pleasantly remembered by the Republican party. Mr. Evarts, speaking in behalf of the New-York delegation and the distinguished gentleman whom they had preposed, with a warmth of loyal feeling which elicited unbounded applianse, promptly signified a cordial concurrence in the action of the Convention, and moved that Mr. Liscoln's nomination be made unsumous—a course worthy of a magnazimous man and ans nimous - a course worthy of a magnanimous man and a sincere Republican. Much as Mr. Seward is honored a sincere is publican. Since as Mr. Seward is honored and beloved by his party in his own State, and severe-ity as for the moment those friends will feel their dis-appointment, they will doubtless emulate his noble example and give their hearty support to the man-who, for reasons satisfactory to the Convention, has been preferred as a standard bearer in the present contest.

Indeed the evidences of this disposition are already

Indeed the evidences of this disposition are already apparent, and it is remarkable that the only person who seem to be aggrieved at Mr. Seward's having beer passed over by the Convention, are those who up to yesterthy could see no good in the distinguished Sena tor, whose character they have ever bitterly assailed for, whose abilities as a statesman they have systemati-ally derided. These persons now suddenly discover that Wm. H. Seward is a great man, a thorough states man, unexceptionable in character and transcendent in ability, and that justice to his talents and position re-quired that he should be nominated at Chicago; and they proportionately deery the man who is nominated, and confidently predict that the Republican party will go to ruin, because in this contest it has not chosen Mr. Seward for its standard beaver. It is scarcely necesseward for its stationard bearer. It is scarcely necessary to say that this is tolerably conclusive evidence of the wisdom of the Chicago Convention's choice, and a virtual admission that many of the shafts that the Democracy have so persistently leveled at Mr. Seward are not likely to prove available weapons against Mr. Lincoln. ncoln. And yet in some respects Abranam Lancoln is as a may

And yet is some respects Abraham Lincoln is assisting a representative man as William H. Seward. In some features they are identical. They were both formerly old-line Whigs, they both at an early day of its existence joined the Republican party, and they both have highly distinguished themselves as its advocates and delenders. In these respects they stand about equal, and Mr. Lincoln has been preferred, not because he is Mr. Seward's superior in anything, any more than he is his inferior—not because he is any more or less truly and ardently a Republican—but because it became amparent, when the delegates came together and comapparent, when the delegates came together and co tes, that there were states which it was doubtpared notes, that there were states will us which it is norally certain will cast their vote for Mr. Lincoln the two important states of Illinois and Pennsylvania being among them.

From The Courier and Enquirer.

We need not tell our readers that William H. Seward was our first choice, and that our labor has been

ard was our first choice, and that our labor has been that he should be the nominee of the Chicago Conven-tion, for the Presidency. The Convention, however, has decided otherwise, and we bow to the decision, bow with greater cheerfulness, inasmuch as, although Mr. Seward, whom we consider the great represent-Mr. Seward, whom we consider the great representative of Kepublican principles, has been defeated, we have in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln no expediency emdidate, but one who early embraced the Republican cause, has always labored consistently for its success, has, from the beginning, stood, and stands now, fair and square on its national and conservative platform.

We have no doubt that, in the minds of those who voted for Mr. Lincoln, there were controlling reasons for residuals.

voted for Mr. Lincoln, there were controlling reasons for preferring him even to the pecrless statesman of New-York. We respect their judgment, and how to it without a nurmer. We believe it will evoke an enthusiasm in the West unequaled by anything in our political annals since 1840. Despite the disappointment here there was an instant response to the nomination.

A large flag, bearing upon it the name of our chosen leader, was suspended from The Democrat and American building to the Areade a bond of marie practed. leader, was suspended from The Democrat and American building to the Arcade; a band of music paraded the streets, and a salute of 100 gms fired. The nomination will be supported with enthusiasm, and the more Abrahum Lincoln becomes known to the American people, the more overwhelming will be the enthusiasm which, we believe, will certainly swell until the ballot-boxes declare him the next President of the United States. tates.

The Convention has nominated the Hon, Hanniba

Hamilin, of Maine, for Vice-President. His nomina-tion is one of the best that could have been made, so far as fixes for the office is concerned, and his name will add great strength to the ticket in New-England, and cannot but be favorably regarded wherever there

and talind a second of the most important political Convention which has assembled in many years. There is almost a certainty that its doings will be ratified in November by the people.

From The Rochester (N. Y.) Express.

Strongly as the hearts of the people of the Empire State were attached to their favorite statesman, and curreetly as they desired his nomination, they are too firmly founded in Republican principles. firmly founded in Republican principles to lose sight of them in their admiration for a man, even though that man may be their very embodiment. Submitting his claims to the Representatives of the party, they abide the decision without wavering, if not with cheerful-

we are satisfied that the Convention have presented We are satisfied that the Convention have presented to the people of the Linion, candidates who combine, in a very high degree the qualities and elements which insure success in the pending campaign. Abraham Lincoln, or "Honest Old Abe," has command of the popular elements throughout the West, and the prestige of victory is already with him. His name is a "tower of strength" in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Wiscousin: his character, political antecedents, and bold position on the questions of the day, insure the enthasiastic reception of his name in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-England. The Republican party enter this campaign with a determination to make their principles effective by placing their representatives in administration of Government. The anspices are good, the people are aroused, and every thing tends to insure us a glorious result. United as respects principles—with a platform which meets the views of all who hope for the final triumph of freedom in the "irrepressible conflict"—and with a divided opposition—the campaign opens cheeringly. in the "irrepressible conflict"—and with a divided opposition—the campaign opens cheeringly.

"HANG OUT YOUR BANKERS ON THE OUTER WALLS!"

lar sentiment of the party in various sections of the country, is conclusive evidence that he generally united the second preferences of those States in which he did not pessess the first. To our mind it has been for some time clear that if William II. Seward did not become the semince of the Republican party, the Presidential candidate would be him whom we now announce; and ca

It is true that Mr. Lincoln was not the first choice of the Republican party of the State of New-York. They desired the normation in that Convention of Mr. Sew-ard, New-York's favorite son—the distinguished states-man and leacer of the Republican party. After much consultation, Mr. Lincoln was nominated both Convention, and made anomination of the processing

After much consultation, Mr. Lincoin was non-mated by the Convention, and made unsummous on the motion of Mr. Evants, a friend of Mr. Seward's and a dele-gate from this State. Mr. Lincoin's nomination was a result not entirely unlooked for. If is great personal popularity, his fearless and powerful desence of Re-publican principles since the formation of the party, and his firm integrity, rallied to his support in the Convention supporters from various States, which led to his nonanation.
The Hon, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine received the

The Hon, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine received the nemination for Vice-President. Mr. H. is a United States Senator, and is serving his second term in that body. He is said to be a man of large ability and unblemished reputation. Both nomination are good ones, and will command the respect and confidence of the people, and will be supported by the Republicans of the Empire State with great enthusiasm. We confidently predict their election in November.

From the New Haren Palladium.

"Henest Abe Lincoln," as everybod calls him where he is best known, is just the man chat this sorely swindled and disgraced nation needs or President. He is a man of stainless purity—his v hook live is spotless as the driven snow. He is no correptionist, no trick-ster, no time-server, but an conest, brave, straightfor ward, able man, who will restore the government to the purity of practice and principle which characterize its early days under the administration of the Revoluthe parity of practice and principle which characterize its early days under the administration of the Revolutionary Patriots. For this reason shiefly the heart of the nation, as if impelied by an overruling power, has been drawing sclendly but irresistibly toward him, in spite of coverful combinations, able management, and frequent selegraphic dispatches and speculations to the frequent belographic disputeres and with which his nom-contracy, and the deep enthusiasm with which his nom-ination is based shows how strong a hold be has upon ination is based shows how strong a hold be has upon what is truct and best is the American heart. He is the candidate of the people and not of the politicians. The centest will prove a Harrison campaign in enthu-siasm, and we believe will be crowned with as glorious

The centest will prove a Harrison can again in chandsiasm, and we believe will be crowned with as glorious
and complete a victory.

From The Hartford Press.

In his moral character, in all relations professional,
friendly and social, hir. Lincoln stands before his
countrymen without spot, a gentleman of perfect honor,
integrity and sincerity. One thing is specially remarkable in all his speeches, both at the bar and on the
stump. He always conducts his argument on high
moral ground. Is this right or wrong, is the first, last,
and only question he asks when a proposition is presented for examination; and no mist of sophistry can
avail to blind or distract him. His reputation for fair
dealing and honesty is such that for years his neighbors
and fellow-citizens have konored him with the soubriquet of "Honest Old Abe"—a name that will probabit be somewhat conspicuous in the coming campaign.
Mr. Lincoln is a resident of Springfield, Illinois.

In person, hir. Lincoln is tail, being over six feet in
hight, of a spare but vigorous frame, not particularly
graceful in bearing, and, perhaps, sufficiently homely
to answer all purposes. His face and head denote
great firmness, decision, and intellectual force. In

graceful in bearing, and, perhaps, sufficiently homely to answer all purposes. His face and head denote great firmness, decision, and intellectual force. In social intercourse he is exceedingly genial and affable, and a match for any man at the West in repartee. Springing fresh from the people, his life and charac-ter touch the popular heart. Devoted to freedom, he is just the man the crisis demands.

is just the man the crisis demands.

From The Hortford Courant.

"Abe Lincoin," combining the intellectual power of a giant with the simple habits of a backwoods farmer; the gennine whole-souled manliness of a Kentuckyborn, Western-raised, self-educated, and self-mademan, will be hugged to the people's hearts like a second Andrew Jackson. He has the magnetism of genius in him; his mien is genial and dignified; his wit is natural and unaffected, and he drops in the most carnal way some of the more terse and enigranmants. mins in him; his meen is genual and digitaled; his wit is natural and unaffected, and he drops in the most casual way some of the more terse and epigrammatic expressions that ever fell from human lips. He reasons in a broad, candid, and simple way that wins irresistility. The speech he made in the City Hall in this city, last March, was then pronounced the most convincing Republican speech he ever made in this city. It was a most manly specimen of logical treatment of a great subject. Mr. Lincoln delighted all who heard him, and he fascinated all who conversed with him. The Chicago Convention has done its duty, in a most happy selection of the very man, in all the United States, best fitted by nature and circumstances to carry the Republican flag in triumph into the halls of government at Washington.

The spirit manifested at Chicago is indicative of that throughout the nation. The present corrupt Administration must be overthrown—the unprincipled, disunion shave-loving party that have made the name of "Denorary" a stench must be trampled in the dust. And the people will do it.

mocracy" a stench m the people wil do it.

the people wii do it.

It would be superfluous in us to speak in praise of the numbers of the Chicago Convention. Lincoln and Hamlin are known and admired. As the Republican banner is unfurled to the breeze, with their names in-scribed upon its folds, the people will flock to enlist under it in such numbers as to render victory sure. From the Springfield (Mass.) Republi

In ways which it is useless to mention now, we are, of course, disappointed; in ways which we shall have frequent occasion to mention between this date and Noven ber, we are glad and grateful. The nominee is a positive man—a live man, and in these respects matches well with the platform, which is bold, manly, and comprehensive. The many friends of Mr. Seward, particularly, will feel; ggrieved by this result, but it could not have been otherwise. The States which must be carried to recure a Republican triumph did not does to assume Mr. Seward, and the foreign mean them. dare to assume Mr. Seward, and the forcing upon them of a name that would weaken them, and develop opposition—organized and consolidated—would have been neither wise ner fair. We predict for the ticket a popularity that will grow as the campaign advances into a furore of enthusiasm. We predict, moreover, that it will be alected

will be elected.

From The Worcaster Spy.

With devont and fervent grati-From The Wercester Spy.

Let it be remembered, with devout and fervent gratitude, that our candidate for the Presidency succeeded
in an honorakle and manly contest by no artful and
industrious management, but through the profound conviction that his name would reconcile all differences,
and be the sign of certain and glorious triumph. In his
personal history, in the record of his public life, in the
principles which he has courageously avowed and maintained, there is nothing anworthy of the distinguished
position to which he has been called. Commencing life
dependent upon his ownendeavors, without the advantage of early education, social position, or friendly cotage of early education, social position, or friendly co-operation—a boatman on the Western rivers, and a workman in the fields—he yet achieved, after arriving at mature years, a conquest over his unfriendly fortune, at mature years, a conquest over his untrienally fortune, rising to distinction at the bar, to a position of com-manding influence in the councils of his own State, and to be regarded throughout the great West as the ad-mired leader of the sovement in which the Republican party is engaged. It is worthy to be mentioned with to common pride that, during his active career of near-y half a century, he has maintained a character un-demished by he corruption in the midst of which he has often been thrown, and has so scrupulously guarded his hie, that it has been said of him—no enemy, however malignant, could point to one of his public or private acts, and say, "This is mean," or "This is dis-

The candidate for the Vice-Presidency is not inferior The candidate for the Vice-Presidency is not inferior to him in whatever qualities are werthy of the respect and confidence of his fellow-countrymen. They go before the country with hands untouched by intrigue, the representatives of principles which overtop all considerations of personal advantage, and ask to be sustained by those who esteem the Government as it was established by patriots better than the generations which have followed them, and who would save it from the fatal fanaticism which is now darkening its doors. From the platform on which they stand they appeal equally to the intelligent radicalism, and the rational conservatism of the Republic.

From The Beston Daily steering.

It is impossible to deny that the nomination is one which has peculiar elements of strength, such as, we

It is impossible to deny that the nomination is one which has peculiar elements of strength, such as, we must believe, justify the action of the Convention. Mr. Lincoln is a man of great enthusiasm, vigor and warmth of temperanent, of great popularity, a therough representative of Western life, formerly a Whig, and now an ardent Republican; in short, he is a man who is especially suited to rouse the West, while his known views inspire confidence, where his personal quaities have less immediate influence. He was opposed to Mr. Doughas as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1858, and, although he then lost the State Legislature, he still secured a majority of the pepular vote against the strongest possible Democratic candidate in Illinois. In Illinois and Indiana, two among the four leading States usually classed as doubtful, Mr. Lincoln is, beyond doubt, a strong candidate, ful, Mr. Lincoln is, beyond doubt, a strong candidate, and it was, no doubt, with a view to securing these important States that the Convention, after full delib-

in the "irrepræsible conflict"—and with a divided opposition—the campaign opens cheeringly.

"Hand out your banness on the outre walls!"

The day is already ours. The most sagacious Demetratic politicians confess that Lincoln's nomination is a better assurance of our success than that of any other man would have given.

Next to William H. Scavard, we believe that no man before the Convention could have been chosen so generally satisfactory to the Republicans of this State as Abraham Lincoln. Indeed, the fact of his nomination by a body so unquestionably representive of the popu-

canvas will be warm and narrowly contested; new canvass will be warm and narrowly contested; hew and singular causes of division have complicated the issue in a manner to perplex all calculation but we are assured that the next President of the United States will be Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and that no States, not even the State of his adoption, wall be warner in his support than the States of New Orgland.

warner in his support than the States of New Agland.

From The Besten Journal.

The ticket is fortunate in the personal character of both of its members, in their diverse pultical trainings, in their febresentative capacities as Republicaus, in their local sources of strength as well as in the sections from which their nomination has been secured, and in the absence of all those repellent qualities which might have made impossible the now nearly certain combination of all the Anti-Democratic elements of the country, to work for one common and glorious victory.

The times are ripe for the overthrow of the Democratic party, Votch, after having outlived its principles, has now studered its organization. The semblance of union will doubtless be made; but fairblance of union will doubtless be made; but fair-nainded men have generally conceded of late, that if the Repulsicans should be so fortunate in their candi-dates as to repel none of the elements which would naturally rally to their support, their success in No-vember must be considered as sure. That good for-tune is theirs. Mr. Lincoln has that simple integrity of character, that broad and genial nature, to which the masses of our people are ever attracted. Though firm in his opposition to the further aggrandizement of Slavery, he is Conservative by nature, and we have never met with a rash or bitter expression in all his speeches.

never met with a rash or bitter expression in all his speeches.

From The Boston Aslas and Bos.

In his origin among the people of the green West, in the manner in which he has carved his own fortune and risen to eminence without the adventitions aids of wealth and early opportunities for eviture, in the honesty and purity of his private and public life, in the simplicity and unaffected sincering of his manners, and in the intelligence, liberality, scope, and elevation of his views upon public que ations, Mr. Lincoln is all that could be desired as a standard-bearer of the great and plorious host whose suffrages he will receive in his views upon public que dions, Mr. Liacolin is all that could be desired as a standard-bearer of the great and glorious host who, so suffrages he will receive in November. In the Presidential chair (for all circumstances peint so detisively to his election that we may speak of it as an event certain) he will restore the Government to its integrity and uprightness, and administer it with the plain honesty which Gen. Tayler brought to the White House and the Cabinet, and with the Roman firmness of Andrew Jackson.

New-England salutes to-day the son and champion of the West, and the future President of the Republic 1. All hail to Abe Lincoln of Illinois!

Of Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, the candidate for Vice-President, we have not now space to speak as his reputation and public services deserve. Nor need we speak of him to the people of New-England. As a member of Congress, as a Governor of his State, and as a Senator, he has, like thousands, left his old associations and become alilied with the Republicans, and nobly will be bear the scrutiny of the canvass, and the high hot or to which he is detained.

From The Concord (N. H.) Statesmon.

There is every reason to believe that the selection is the best that, under all the circumstances, could be code.

There is every reason to believe that the selection is the best that, under all the circumstances, could be made. The candidate is well located, and has acquired no mean celebrity as a bold and determined Republican contex, and a fast friend of the Constitution and the Union. The West will rally for Lincoln and Victory, as they would have done perhaps for no other caudidate before the Convention. The Northern States will rally reliable to the popular majority of Illinois against Douglas in 1858, and would now have been its Senator in Congress, but for the unequal division of the State into Representaand would now have been its Senator in Congress, our
for the unequal division of the State into Representative Districts; and the Middle States will give the
votes which are to make Abraham Lincoln the next
President of the United States.

—Since the above was written the news has come

—Since the above was written the news has come that at the afternoon session of the Convention, Ex-Gov. Hamlin of Maine, was nominated for Vice-President. The state of the vote not given. These names compose one of the best tickets ever presented to the country. Let "Lincoln, Hamlin and Victory" be now inscribed on the Kepublican banners, and let us now inscribed on the Kepublican banners, and let us move on, a united host, to the conquest within our reach.

From The Portland Advertiser. We congratulate our friends, that upon the third ballot a nomination was secured, so eminently judicious and "fit to be made;" for it is an evidence of the har-mony, and a harbinger of the success of the Republican

From The Providence Journal.

Of course, where there were so many names before the Convention, the friends of many prominent men must suffer a temporary disappointment. Mr. Lineola's nomination will, we suppose, be especially strong in the West. He showed in his celebrated contest with Mr. Douglas, that he had great power with the masses. The people have great confidence in his unquestioned integrity, in his devotion to the Republican cause, in his stering good sense, and in his manly perseverance, which has enabled him to overcome all obstacles in his way, and hew out for himself the path to eminence and usefulness. From The Providence Journal.

setulness.
The candidate for Vice President, Gov. Hamlin, who now in part represents the State of Maine so creditably in the United States Senate, commands everywhere not only the respect of his party, but also that of his politionly the respect of his party, but also that of his political opponents. We are glad that the Republican caudidates, as well as those of the Baltimore Convention, are men whose public and private character is above reproach or criticism. We may reasonably hope that the contest before us will be free from many of those offensive personalities, which have too often added to the bitterness and detracted from the dignity of our most vertical elections. great national elections.

From the Newark Mercury.

Of Mr. Lincoln, whose name henceforth will be the

watchword of an unnumbered host, it is not necessary that we should speak at length. He belongs to the country, and his life and principles alike challenge the closest scrutiny, being without spot and blameless. His deeds—deeds in behalf of the Rights of Man, of Free Labor, of Free Speech and, Free Soil—these form his best panegyric, and best present his right to popular support. In all the Union there is no purer patriot—no support. In all the Chion there is no purer patriot—no man of broader views or greater mental stature than Mr. Lincoln. No man has more ably and successfully expounded the principles of Republicanism, or more gallantly sustained the cause of the people against the despotism of a sectional interest. In no sense a politician, but simply an honest man, positive and manly in all his convictions and expressions, not understanding cian, but simply an honest man, positive and manly in all his convictions and expressions, not understanding the modern art of being "cantiously frank and timorously bold," and, withal; peculiarly the representative of that active, earnest, practical spirit of the American mind, which has contributed so largely to accelerate our national growth and expansion, he can safely be entrusted with the prerogatives of government, all parties confiding in his patriotism and integrity. Standing where the Fathess stood, clinging to the old landmarks, not forgetting the mission our land is destined to accomplish, he will as President administer the government in exact adherence to the Constitution, guarding with equal fidelity the rights of all sections of the Confederacy, and in all things guaranteeing the maintenance of equal hackity the rights of all sections of the Confeder-acy, and in all things guaranteeing the maintenance of those personal rights and those cardinal ideas—of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—which a false Democracy would crucify and destroy. Such an ad-ministration is imperiously demanded by the necessities of the nation, and such will assuredly be installed on

of the nation, and such with assured by the installed on 4th day of March next.

The nomination of Senator Hannibal Hamilia of Maine, for the Vice-Presidency, will be hailed with delight by every friend of Republican principles. No truer representative of the fundamental ideas of our truer representative of the fundamental ideas of our organization can be found anywhere. Elected to the Senate originally as a Democrat, he in 1855 abandoned the party which devotes its strength solely to the perpetuation of Slavery, and since that date has acted firmly with the Republicans in policy and principle. As their candidate for Governor, he swept the State by an unprecedented majority, and he still retains the confidence of his State and party. His name will prove a tower of strength in the contest now inaugurated.

Mr. Lincoln deserves and will have the support of the common people, for he is one of them. Born and bred in poverty, he had no time for the education of the schools. What he possesses he has got by hard knocks, as he has his position in society, by untiring self-cultivation, industry, and effort. He is one of Senator Hammond's mud-sills, improved indeed into a strong lenie pillar in the State.

Mr. Lincoln has strong claims to the support not only of the Republicans, but Americans, Union men, and

of the Republicans, but Americans, Union men, and Democrats everywhere. His personal history and rise are so extraordinary and even romantic as must touch the hearts of the great mass of the people. They must love the manliness that has thus won its way amid dis-

love the manliners that has thus won its way amid dis-couragements, want of early advantages, and want of patronage. They, indeed, are the lot of thousands; but who like him have overcome their blighting power! Then he is a conservative and safe man. Whatever he does is judicious and marked with sterling common sense—a staunch friend of our institutions, the Consti-tution and the Union; with him at the helm, the coun-try can have no fear either of external enemies, or of the more dangerous domestic once, who while newthe more dangerous domestic ones, who, while pre-tending to be friendly, are plotting all the while fo tenamy to be Friendly, are plotting all the while for disunion and dismemberment. So conspicuous is the character of our nominee for the prudent and patriotic constituents that distinguished the old Clay Whigs of former days that we look for the acquiescence of Mesers. Bell and Everett in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. Certain it is that it has in the general opinion taken the tongue out of the Bell of the Union party, so that it cannot be longer sounded to any purpose.

The nomination of this cloquent and popular man has taken politicians by surgice. It crossed the wishes

The nomination of this cloquent and popular man has taken politicians by surprise. It crossed the wishes and efforts and contradicted the predictions of some of the most managing and skillful in such things. The people may be said to have made it themselves, and will therefore take care to make his election sure. Wherever the news was received it was celebrated

with real enthustasm. This city was a scene of tu-

with real enthurasm. This city was a seene of farm mone jubilation.

We have left no room to speak of Mr. Hamlin, who has been for many years a leading actor in the basiness of the Beante. With a splendid exterior, he possesses within, to our personal knowledge, all the high qualities necessary for the second office in the Government. His experience is great, having been long in public life, though only fifty one years of age. His character is marked by solid judgment, prudence, caution and conservation. tion and conservatism.

character is marked to the construction and conservation.

As a lawyer, Lincoln rucks with the foremost at the bar of Illinois. Being a man of clear head, his treatment of his subject is legister and methodical. His forensic efforts, however, are more remarkable for strong good sense, and streat, vigorous expression, than for elegance of style, which, indeed, he never aims at. When address og a popular assemblage, Mr. Lincoln indulges in a maint home thrusts and sumerous remarks, and having extraordinary mobility of features, his play of cour cenance gives a point to his illustrations they would not otherwise have. He has considerable force and influence as a popular speaker. In person, Mr. Lincoln is tall, square built, and angular. His manners, plain and homely, and his general appearance that of a substantial, well-to-do backwoodsman. Altogether, he is a true type of the sturdy pioneers who settled the Western wilderness, and made it blossom like a roce. like a rose. From The Philadelphia Bulletin

Fren The Philadelphia Bulletin.

There was a feeling of relief yesterday in Philadelphia among the opponents of the Democracy, when it was announced that the nominee of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency was another man than Win. II. Seward. His services, his talents, his parifotism, his parity are all acknowledged: but it was felt that with him as the nominee, Pennsylvania would surely be carried by the Democrats, and the Democratic candidate would be elected. When The Bulletin appeared, with the brief announcement that the Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois had been nominsated on the third ballot, the feeling of satisfaction was plainly Abraham Lincoln of Illinois had been nonusated on the third ballot, the feeling of satisfaction was plainly expressed in the faces and from the lips of the Oppo-sition men. The selection of the Hon. Harmibal Ham-lin of Maine as the candidate for Vice President was also pronounced a good one, and the ticket was de-clared to be a good one to vote for in November.

Mr. Lincoln will be elected by the people by a very decided vote. He is the idel of the Northwest, and will nowhere encounter any prejudice. He has more good points and fewer objectionable once than any of the prominent candidates. This was, no doubt, the secret of his success over the other more prominent candidates. didates.
—Since writing the above, we learn, by telegraphic

-Since writing the above, we learn, by telegraphic dispatch, that the old Republican war-horse, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, is the nominee for Vice-President. He is the man who had a majority of 27,000 votes for Governor of that State in 1856. The ticket will do well, friends. We are bound to elect it.

well, friends. We are bound to elect it.

From The Detroit Daily Advertiser,
The heart of Michigan was set on her beloved Seward, and she had warmly hoped and firmly expected that he would be the choice. The Fates had decreed otherwise, and she bows to their behest, for she is pledged to great principles and to great principles only. Whoever may justly represent them is eminently worthy of her suffrage, and that suffrage she will grunt at the November election with such an overwhelming majority as will make it a matter of great doubt whether any other Republican nominee was in the field at all.

The nomination of Hannibal Hamlin is eminently fit The nomination of Hannibal Hamlin is eminently fit as the second, or rather contrade of the gailant Lincola. He would have honored the place to which Lincoln himself has been nominated. Those familiar with the beginning of the first organized apposition in Congress to the attempt to force Slavery into the Territories, know that Senator Hamlin was foremost in the remains and that was not beaten back. He is not a late recent, but a veteran in the service, and there could be nothing more proper than that he should share the bonors of t coming victory.

OPINIONS OF DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS.

OFINIONS OF DEMOCRATIC. JOURNALS.

From The Journal of Commerce.

While we have no desire to decimerce.

While we have no desire to decimerce are not aware that he possesses, in any considerable degree, the qualifications demanded for so elevated a position as that of Chief-Magistrate of the United States. Probably an attempt will be made to raise a factions issue; to present him as "honest Abe Lincoln," nommated in the Wigwam, the candidate who can "split rails and man! the Democrats." There will be a great excitement throughout the land, and "Wigwams" will be brailt now, as log-cabins were in 1840; the passions instead of the judgment of the people will be appealed to, and the attention of the public diverted, as far as possible, from the real issues before the country.

as far as possible, from the real issues before the country.

From the New-York Herald.

The conduct of the Republican party in this nomination is a remarkable indication of small intellect, growing smaller. They pass over Seward, Chase and Banks, who are statesmen and able men, and they take up a fourth-rate lecturer, who cannot speak good grammar, and who, to raise the wind, delivers his hackneyed, illiterate compositions at \$200 apiece. Our readers will recollect that this peripatetic politician visited New-York two or three months ago on his financial tour, when, in return for the most unmitigated trash, interlarded with coarse and clumsy jokes, he filled his empty pockets with dollars coined out of Republican famaticism. If, after he becomes President of the United States, the public finances should fail, he can set out upon a lecturing mission through the country, taking Horace Greeley along with him. He may thus replenish a collapsed Treasury. If people will not exchange their loose dimes for the instruction or the pleasure derived from his eloquence, they may be in-duced to part with some of their cash in the cause of

duced to part with some of their cash in the cause of patriotism, and to save the nation from bankruptey—an event which is very likely to happen if the Republicans get hold of the nation's purse.

The only other thing for which Lincoln has been distinguished beside his itinerant lecturing, is his defeat by Douglas in his own State, at a time when the ticket of the Republican party had 5,000 majority over the Democracy in Illinois. In his Anti-Slavery opinions he is the most ultra and revolutionary of all the candidates whose rames were introduced at Chicago; and in the campaign in which he was benten he gave utterance to the most violent sentiments, and went unto the ance to the most violent sentiments, and went into the irrepressible conflict before Seward himself.

At such a nomination the Democrats have good

At such a nomination the Democrats have good reason to rejoice. They have a clear road now before them, and nothing can arrest their onward march to victory if they are only true to themselves. Their stars are luckier to them than they deserve. They stars are lucker to them than they deserve. They have the game in their hands, if they will suppress their insane quarrels and unite upon a single candidate, be he Deuglas, or Dickinson, or Lane, but not Guthrie, Huster, or Breckindage, or any Southern man.

From The Day Book.

The nomination of Lincoln at Chicago is a formidable one, probably more so than would be that of any

other man who has been anneed in connection with it. It is as distinctly and unmer kable "Anti-Slavery" as would the nomination a seward or Chase; but Lincoln actually represents a far more dangerous phase of Anti-Slaveryism than either of the former, or, indeed,

Anti-Shaveryism than either of the former, or, indeed, than Giddings or Garrison. He entodies a system rather than a sentiment, and while far more likely to deceive and delude the masses than Seward or Chase, his administration, if he should be elected, would be far more dangerous to the South, and therefore to the safety of the Union.

From The N. Y. Sun.

Lincoln's nominate Douglas when their Convention reassembles at Baltimore. Little doubt is entertained that the challenge will be accepted, and that Douglas will be put in the field. The Seward men in this city do not conceal their vexation, and they openly say that, if either Douglas or Houston be nominated at Baltimore, the State of New-York will go against the

this city do not conceal their vexation, and they openly say that, if either Douglas or Honston be nominated at Baltimore, the State of New-York will go against the Chicago nominee by a large majority.

From The N. Y. Sunday states.

The nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin will be received with immense enthusiasm in the West, where they can hardly fail to make a clean sweep. It will, therefore, be the most abject folly for the Democratic party to nominate Douglas with the expectation of his carrying a single North-Western State. Lincoln can carry Illinois over the head of Douglas by at least ten thousand majority. The whole fight, as far as the North is concerned, has been transferred to the Middle States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Here, too, will be the only locality where the Bell and Everett ticket will operate to the disadvantage of the Republicans. In the West the latter ticket will hardly be known.

The three Middle States we have mentioned can all be carried by the Democracy if a proper candidate is selected; but that candidate is not Stephen A. Douglas, who would be beaten in each of these States by thousands of votes. Give us Seymour or Guthrie, or both of them, and the battle will surely be won for the Democracy and its principles. If the Baltimore Democratic Convention will nominate Horatio Seymour for the Presidency, he will to a certainty receive the vote of the State of New-York, which, added to the entire vote of the South, would be sure for such a candidate, the victory for the Democratic party will be as sure as the rising of the sun on the election day.

It is quite time for all true Democrats who desire to see the Republican party beaten, and the standard of the Democracy once more triumphant in the Union, to stop talking about the nomination of Douglas. The handwriting on the wall, to which we would call the attention of the delegates, who are to assemble at Baltimore on the 17th June, is thus interpreted by us—" Bouglas and Defeat—Seymour and Success!"

From The N. Y. Sunday Times.

We certainly anticipated the promission of Sourters. e known. The three Middle States we have mentioned can all

We certainly anticipated the nomination of Senator eward at the Republican Convention, and possibly

"the wish was father to the thought," It that anticipation; for we felt a solemn conviction of the certainty of his defeat, and as the nominal representative of the non-conservative principle in our antional politics, he seemed to us as one exemplarily set apart for such a sacrifice. But the majority of the Republican delegates at Chicago reasoned exactly as we did in relation to Mr. Seward's position before the people, and were too astute to immolat, their hope of a victory upon the altur of their affection for an impracticable chief. They consequently abandoned Seward for Lincoln, the whitem are agonist of Douglas, and we cannot help thinking that they did it for two reasons: First, because, Mr. Lincoln possesses the negative qualification of Leing comparatively unknown, and therefore presents a more favorable fields of claboration for the popular imagination; Secondly, because his nominapopular imagination; Secondly, because his nomina-tion may tem; t (as we think it will) the counter-nomi-nation of Mr. Douglas, that the two may once more

spinity. Eath apeniors were

test their respective popularities, but this time on a grander scale of political magnitude.

The Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore will probably present us with the name of Douglas, and the secoding Southern States with a name more immediately identified with their own feelings and interests. In view of such an event, it would not be too much to predict that Abraham Lincoln would be our next President. If the Democratic party of the North next President. If the Democratic party of the North and South continue in its present disposition to separate, it can rationally expect no other result. "Divide and conquer" is an old raxim, under which its opponents have wrested more than one victory from tee Democratic majority, and they are keenly alive to its applicability on the present occosion. In Mr. Lincoln they have presented a gentleman who will very nearly poll every vote of the Republican party and the greater portion of that of the Eastern Abolitionists. With Douglas against him, he would enjoy a fair opportunity to carry New-York. How much would he, then, fall short of an election?

It follows, if we are correct in our premises, that the result of the next Presidential election depends entirely upon the course of the June Baltimore Conven-

the result of the next Presidential election depends en-tirely upon the course of the June Baltimore Conven-tion. If the North and South can unite upon a popu-lar nominee at that Convention, he will be elected. If they cannot, both North and South may count upon

they cannot, both North and South may count upon they cannot, both North and South may count upon of the White House.

From The Albamy Atlas and Argus.

Mr. Lincoln was first heard of in politics a year ago last Fall, when, limping with wounds and howling with anguish, he was driven through the State of flinnes by Douglas, and defeated with the tacit approval of the majority of his own party, and with the publicly expressed gratulations of Greeley, Weed, and others. Last Spring he made his debut in this State as an orator, and commenced by charging for his speeches at the rate of \$100 apiece, and was forced to desist apply such public expressions of contempt, that he may be said to have been fairly hissed out of the State. He has never held public office of any credit, and is not known except as a shing-whanging stump sycaker, of a class with which every party teems, and of which all parties are askamed. He represents no principle and no sentiment except hostility to Seward; nor did any consideration of expediency dictate by a nomination, for he is universally weaker everywhere than the New-York Senator, who, it must not be congotten, was never defeated, as Lincello never. sally weaker everywhere than the New-York Senator, who, it must not be forgotten, was never defeated, as Lincoln never succeeded, in an election. Compare Mr. Seward's strength with his rival—first in the Republican party proper, next among the dissatisfied and estranged elements of the Democracy, and then among the national religious and the religious and the religious and the religious and the religious religious religious and the religious reli

tion will make death more acceptable to that party tion will make death more acceptance to that party which four years ago was so proud, and so full of strength and of promise. It proves itself unworthy of its ostensibly high mission, retreats in the face of its enemies, makes a cowardly capitulation, and surren ders its chief, and then breaks up and dissolves.

We have but one fear growing out of this political revolution. It is lest the Democratic leaders, conscious of success, and seeing the prize of the Presiden within the reach of even the weakest candidate, short within the reach of even the weakest candidate, should rend the approaching Convention by their rivalries. It is for the moderate men of the party—for great States like New-York, and its (now) Democratic colleagues of the North, as well as for the Central States of the South—to combine to prevent this. The path of Victory is open before us, and we have but to pursue it calmly but firmly to the glorious end!

From The Trenton True Americas.

By what process this selection was made it is hard to understand; but it is not difficult to divine what the result must be. At the outset the party had little or no chance of success even with their very best man, Mr. Seward; but in dropping that man and sucrificing him upon the altar of expediency, they have lost what

him upon the altar of expediency, they have lost wha little chance they had, and will be ingloriously de

fented.

Lincoln will not poll near so large a vote as Fre mont. In point of principle he is as obnoxious as any other Black Republican, but he has neither the military and adventurous fame of Fremont, nor the prestige of and adventurous lame of Fremont, nor tale pressage or talent or political sagacity of Seward. The nomination is a bad one. It has tallen like a lump of lead upon the Black Republicans, who see certain defeat searin them in the face. There is hardly a man in the entir list of nominations who would not do better than Lan coln, whose only prominent position before the country was in his controversy in his own State with Judg Douglas, in which he was so signally defeated.

It is said that he will receive the support of the Americans of his State. But if he does, or has don anything to merit that support, he will as certainly forter that of the foreign-born citizens.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine received the nemination for Vice-President, which we must do the party the credit to say is entirely in keeping with the principal name on the ticket. Mr. Hamlin is as black as Mr. Lincoln, and they are both as black as—need be.

as Mr. Lincoln, and they are both as black as—need be. From The Pennsylvanian (Buchana's Pauper Organ). Seward had been too prominent before the country, as an agitator and leader of the black armies, to make him desirable to the wire-pullers and available for their purposes, at a time—when a revulsion in the feeling of the nation adverse—to Abelition agitation admonished them to cantion, and so they chose as their standard-bearer a man comparatively obscure. Let it not be forgotten, however, that this is merely a prudential measure; a dedge and expedient to reach power. The creed of the party is hostility to the South and her institutions; and in the face of this glaring, world-notorious fact, it is absurd to prate of moderation. If Lincoln with his modern Hannibal should ever succeed in cressing the Alps, it will not be to carry the olive in crossing the Alps, it will not be to carry the olive branch. Though Mr. Lincoln's fame shines with dim light alongside of Seward's—though not as able an orator nor as erudite a scholar, Lincoln is personally one of the bitterest Abolitionists in the country, as is plain enough from his recorded speeches.

plain enough from his recorded speeches.

From Forney's Press (Douglas organ).

There must have been strong reasons which could have induced, now, for the second time, the rejection of Mr. Seward, and the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in his place. These reasons are obvious. The Charleston Convention adopted the two-thirds rule—not two-thirds of the vote as originally intended, but two-thirds of the whole Convention, from which fifty delegates had already retired, and it was therefore believed at Chicago that the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Baltimore was impossible. Mr. Lincoln was the opponent of Mr. Douglas in the late contest in the State of Illinois for Senator of the United States. Mr. Douglas was successful, but with the aid of the Federal office-holders, who recently presented their discarded delegates at Charleston, the contest was extremely close and doubtful. nd doubtful.

From the facts above stated, it was believed by the From the facts above stated, it was believed by the Republicans that Mr. Douglas could not be nominated at Baltimere, and, therefore, that Lincoln would certainly receive the eleven electoral votes in Illinois in November next. Not only was this calculation made with regard to Illinois, but also in relation to Indiana, Ohio, and indeed the whole North-West. Lincoln was nominated on the assumption that Douglas could not be nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimere, and that if Douglas were discarded, the whole sixty-six votes of that region would certainly be given to Mr. Lincoln.

to Mr. Lincoln.
It is now quite certain that if Mr. Donglas be re It is now quite certain that it shr. Doughas be be jected by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln will sweep Illinois, Indiana, and the whole North West, and his election by the people becomes, perhaps, a foregone conclusion. One thing is comes, perhaps, a foregone conclusion. One thing is sure, and must be known to the Baltimore Convention, and that is, that with Douglas they can triumh, and that with any other candidate defeat is almost inevitable. What the result may be time will determine. The seceters and disunionists who retired from the Charleston Convention would most assuredly prefer the election of a Republican President rather than the success of Mr. Douglas; but whether this factious personal opposition can control the masses of the people of the Southern States remains to be seen. It is not doubted that a large majority of the be seen. It is not doubted that a large majority of the delegates from the South refused to accede, and will sustain Mr. Douglas if nominated

sustain Mr. Douglas if nominated.

From The Baltimore Exchange.

If we besitate to characterize the nomination as a weak one, it is only on the presumption that there must be something about Mr. Lincoln's position or antecedents of which his opponents are altogether ignorant, but on which his supporters rely for his success. He is comparatively an unknown man, and has filled few public offices, and if he commands the confidence of the people of the North, he does so simply as the representative of their sentiments, and not because he has shown himself to possess any very high administrative or executive capacity. Unless his views have undergone a change since he endeavored to carry the State of Illinois against Mr. Douglas, they are ultra enough to suit the most radical wing of the Republican party. At that time he distinctly advanced the proposition that

ill the States of the Union must either be Free or Save, and he is pledged to labor for the side he then excused in a conflict which he admits to be "irrepressible." The doctrines indorsed yesterday by the Convention are in accordance with these opinions of inconsidate, and an Anti-Slavery issue is thus president a very comprehensive terms. That the established rights of existing States are not directly assailed is owing probably less to the disposition of the Republicans to protect them, than to their fear of going forward duo rapidly.

THE YOUR THOUS IN WASHINGTON,

was doo rapidly.

The cautious allusion in the second resolution to the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence" cannot now be misunderstood for an amendment was adopted for the express purpose of preventing any ambigue as interpretation of its phrase-ology. Mr. Giddings moved to add to the first resolutions of the principles of the control of the phrase-ology. ology. Mr. Giddings, moved to add to the first resolu-tion the clause in V.e above-named instrument which specified "life, aberty, and the pursuit of happiness," as among the "instirenable rights" to which "self-evi-dent truth" says that all men are entitled; and although as among the "inalierable rights" to which "self-evident truth" says that all men are entitled; and although this get ileman's motion was rejected, on the ground that what he wished to express was necessarily to be insplied, from the language of the first resolution, his motion was atterward renewed by Mr. Curtis as an unendment to the second resolution, and unanimously carried. We cannot affect to be ignorant of the meaning of these words in the mouths of members of the Republican Party, nor can we be blind to the fact that they are designedly used now in order to warrant one future Convention in deducing from them pure and simple Abolition principles. But we need not speculate on possibilities. The Platform now put forward propounds, with great clearness, questions of sufficient gravity to challenge the earnest attention of the sountry, and we should address ourselves to the task of bringing them to some satisfactory settlement in the approaching contest, in the hope that they may thereby te set at rest forever.

From The New Haren Register.

The Chiengo Convention has antedated its deest in November, by one of those great blanders, committed at a critical moment, which have so often marred or overthrown important enterprises. The representatives of the opposition, at Chiengo, have made a leasth of their "representative man "—by casting his overboard—from a fear that he endangered their moment, which have so offen marred or overthrown important enterprises. The representative man "—by casting his overboard—from a fear that he endangered their moment, and without more than Crdinary ability, but who is quite as sectional in his views as Mr. Seward. Those who heard him in oar late camping can have no doubt on that point. Mr. Lincoln s of the "Giddings school" in politic, and cannot raily to his support any portion of the conservative element of the country.

ountry. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, their nomines for Vice-

Hamabai Haman of Maine, their nomines for Vice-President, is an apostere Domocrat, who left the party on the passage of the Nebruska bill, and went over "bag and baggage" to the enemy. His name will neither help or hurt the ticket. It has no strength a New-England, and will hardly influence the result a Maine.

Here then, is the profiless incubation at Chicago.

Here then, is the profitless incubation at Chicago. Its amouncement by the telegraph took everybody by suprise, and provoked almost universal incredult; At Washington, the members of Congress "did not credit" the dispatch, and were as much taken abac as the people in the "rural district." It is then, by no means a strong ticket, much less a popular one. It certainly cannot carry the electoral vote of New-York, or Pennsylvania, or New-Jersey, and cannot be elected. elected.

elected.

From The Beston Post.

The Chicago sectional Convention—a thoroughly geographical body—has crowned its work by non-inating a mere local politician, who is known only as an adroit simmy orator and successful starrer up of the hatred of his own section of the country against the South. For such a man have the Chicago Convention shoved aside the really great Statesman and the able men of their party. When and how has Abraham Lin-coln shown ability to warrant this distinction over his competitors?

Lincoln, however, sat to some purpose, as a disciple Lincoln, he wever, sat to some purpose, as a disciple, at the feet of Seward; and he proclaimed throughout Illinois the higher-law doctrine in his stamp speeches. These, from time to time, we have noticed, and they show that there is not a small politician over the whole land who has patterned so closely William H. Seward as Abraham Lincoln; and for proof positive of this, we appeal to this vital position of his speeches, namely; that these States, to live on together, must necessarily be either all Slave States or all Free States; that their conflict must continue; and that hence the real question of to-day is Freedom or Slaveyy. Thus this nomination is just as squarely pitting the Northern Stats against the South as though the ticket bore the name of Seward. Will the vast commercial, manufacturing interests of the North indorse this borrible and suicidal war on the South? Let every man, who loves his

of Seward. Will the vast commercial, manufacturing interests of the North indorse this borrible and suickal war on the South! Let every man, who loves his country, pause long before he yields his influence to a party with such a candidate and for south party with such a candidate and for south party with such a candidate and for south party with such a candidate and possibly might of the the element which he so boldly summons; Lincoh he merely talent for demagogue appeal, that was thought to be worth in New-England fifty dollars or a hundred dollars a speech, by those who hired him; but some who heard him were surprised that he should be considered anywhere a great man. He can only be the tool of the famatical host he will lead on. This is the truth of the case, let the blowers of his party swell his as they may into tremendous dimensions. By this means, and by imitating in every locality the tricker, and demagogism that won Lincoin his local popularly and at length the nomination, his partisans may attemate to secure his election. But such is the intelligence of the country that this attempt must fail.

This nomination calls anew on the Democracy with the tricker and opponent as Lincoln in the field, they have be to make an acceptable nomination at Baltimore to with any gloriously.

From The Bosten Herold (Douglas).

The nomination, in many respects, is a strong on and will be difficult to defeat; and those who flatte themselves that the Democracy are to walk over the Presidential course with ease, will find themselve mistaken. The Convention at Chicago has given even the such a such as a firm of Martine of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, at Chicago, yesterday, took everybody it the section of the country by surprise, and its annorance dense of the country by surprise, and its annorance dense of the country by surprise, and its annorance dense of the country by surprise, and its annorance.

dency, at Chicago, yesterday, took everybody it the section of the country by surprise, and its announcement struck terror to the hearts of the Seward man lf Mr. Seward has been as deeply enshrined a the hearts of Republicans as his followers have dedays him to be, can he be ruthlessly torn from his fairly we position without damage to the principles which he sally advocated? Can all the obscurity of Abe Limobact as a healing baim to the lacerated feel; softly majority of the Republican party? We this it very doubtful. We do not believe that all the shusiast which the insipid life of Limoth can inspire and wipe out this act of rajustice to Wm. H. Seward. We have with patriotic joy everything that gives prot use of the destruction of the Republican party.

Of the nominees of the Chicago Conv. ation, visiall say but little to-day. Air, Lincoln on Illinois indebted in part for his temporary clevation to the prominence which a contest with Mr. Dong as in 185 for the United States Senatorship, gave him; but mainly to the fact that he is in the cajoyment of a meaning to the fact that he is in the cajoyment of a meaning to the fract that he is in the cajoyment of a meaning to the fract that he is in the cajoyment of a meaning to the fract that he is in the cajoyment of a meaning to the fract that he is a reckless representative of the irrepressible conflict schoo, but life is known of his genius outside of Illinois.

The meet remarkable features of his career, and the only ones invested with any great degree of roman only ones invested with any great degree of roman only in the first the meet remarkable features of his career, and the only ones invested with any great degree of roman only ones invested with any great degree of roman of the career, and the only ones invested with any great degree of roman of the career, and the other care in the career, and the only ones invested with any great degree of roman of the career, and the other career is the career and the other career and the c him to be, can he be ruthlessly torn from his fairly wor

The most remarkable features of his career, 354 only ones invested with any great degree of remanare his services in the "Black Hawk war," in 183 his election to the State Legislature as a Henry Cl Whig, and his subsequent election to the Bouss Representatives. He was a member of the Centry Whig Committee in 1852, voted for Premont in 18 and in 1858 was defeated as a candidate for the Stateship. It requires but little time to sum up helitical career.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, H The Republican candidate for Vice-Presidentital Hamilin of Maine, is a gentleman of maken whedged talent and wider political experses Mr. Lincoln.

knewledged talent and wider political experience land. In Lincoln.

From The Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser.

Lincoln is a candidate not to be despised. He is man of fair talents, a self-made man, a tall, swarfarther cadaverous-looking Kentuckian, a good said talker, and posserses the qualities which make me popular with "the boys." But there are ten thousand men in the United States who are as well qualified by experience in public affairs to fill the Execute Charses Afr. Lincoln; and in respect to talents 32d states of Presidential claims, he is person of a million. Yet, on the third balls, bedy of men possessing great intelligence, comprising some of the best political to of the country, William H. Seward, the "end ment" of the Republican creed and party, who has baboriously carned the position he halds monty the men of the time, who, in short (bating classical on the score of political policy), is fit to be readed in the third ballot, such a man pas set saids of the candy of men, and Mr. Lincolu was nominised in the order of the candy one delegate believe he is a charging any one delegate believe he is a contract of the candy of men, and Mr. Lincolu was nominised in the calls of the candy of men, and Mr. Lincolu was nominised in the calls of the candy of men, and Mr. Lincolu was nominised in the calls of the candy of the candy of the candy one delegate believe he is a called the call of the candy ody of men, and Mr. Lincolu was nomined tead, not because any one delegate believe his tter man for President than Mr. Seward,

tter man for President than Mr. Seward, is supposed he has fewer onemies.
From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.
On Wednesday evening, Mr. Greeley telegraph of the Wednesday evening, Mr. Greeley telegraph of the Concentrated upon man. Rat on Thursday morning, by some main, that opposition was concentrated upon the least worthy of the baker's dozen of the only reason for this concentration appearance to he prevailing desire to kill Seward not have been any admiration of Lincoln, factor in the prevailing desire to kill Seward not have been any admiration of Lincoln, factor in the prevailing desire to kill Seward not have been any admiration of Lincoln, factor in the prevailing desire to kill Seward not have been any admiration of Lincoln, factor in the prevailing desire to kill Seward not have been any admiration of Lincoln, factor in the prevailing desire to kill Seward not have been any admiration of Lincoln, factor in the prevail of the least qualification in the prevail of the pr